daughter, who was reported to be seriously ill, at Macao.

On July 2, when he was back in Shanghai, he wrote a letter to Yuan Shih-kai demanding his resignation, threatening, if he did not agree to "adopt the same measures against you as those used against the Absolute Monarchy. I have made up my mind now/' he added, "This is my last advice, and I hope you will consider it well.''

President Yuan, who had been quietly reinforcing strategic points with Northern troops, on whom he could rely, accepted the challenge. On July 24 a Mandate appeared dismissing Dr. Sun Yat-sen from the post of head of the Central Railway Corporation.

Telegrams were issued in the names of Dr. Sun, Huang Hsing, and others proclaiming a punitive expedition against Yuan Shih-kai. Huang Hsing hoisted the flag of revolt at Nanking; Anhwei, Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Kiangsu joined the Rebellion. An unsuccessful attempt was made to seize the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai. The Government's forces had little difficulty in suppressing the rebellion, which, incidentally, was openly opposed by the Chinese merchant class in Shanghai and other centres. Nanking was recaptured by the pig-tailed General Chang Hsun, whose troops got out of hand, looted

the city, and killed three Japanese, No secret was made of the fact that Japanese sympathies were with the rebels, and the Nanking outrage brought the two countries to the verge of war. Only with great difficulty did the President induce Chang